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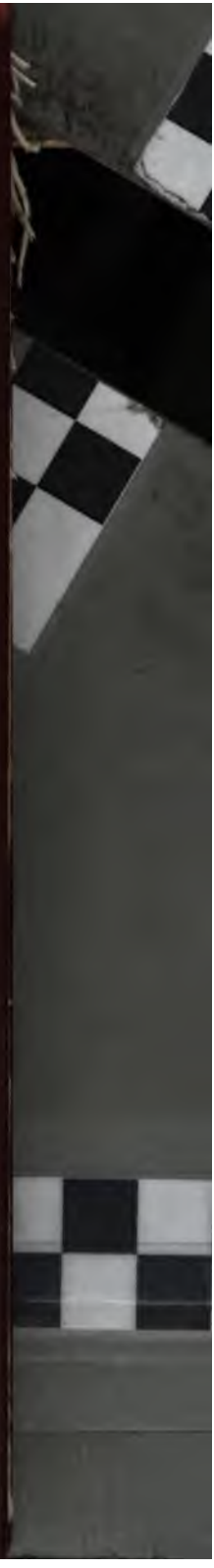
UNIVERSAL PEACE
WAR IS MESMERISM

ARTHUR E. STILWELL



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RING OUT THE SLOWLY DYING CAUSE
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RING IN THE NOBLER MODES OF LIFE,
THE SWEETER MANNERS, PURER LAWS.

RING IN THE VALIANT MAN AND FREE,
THE LARGER HEART, THE KINDLIER HAND,
RING OUT THE DARKNESS OF THE LAND,
RING IN THE CHRIST THAT IS TO BE.

TENNYSON.

A. E. Stilwell

Universal Peace — War is Mesmerism

BY

ARTHUR EDWARD STILWELL

Author of

"Confidence, or National Suicide?"

Third Edition

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DEDICATION

All praise to him who builds in stone
A Palace that shall Peace enthrone.

THIS little book is dedicated to Andrew Carnegie, who has done so much to plant in the human mind the Christ idea of the Brotherhood of Man.

When in business, he manufactured the rails of commerce, aiding his nation in taking business dominion of the earth, and now he is using his earned reward to help the world establish that Spiritual Dominion which Universal Peace alone will bring, conscious, as he must be in doing this work, that the path to harmony is the path of peace.

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the Children of God.

PREFACE

And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

MICAH IV. 3.

Your Majesties, George, William and Nicholas:

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S great gift to aid in establishing World Peace—the beautiful temple at the Hague—fills me with hope that I may yet live to see the noontide of the day of Universal Peace, the dawn of which is now breaking, and I offer these thoughts, hoping that they may hasten that hour.

I address them to you three great War Lords, serving the *Prince of Peace,* because I know that if even one of them could see the matter as I do, wonderful good would result, and if all of you would come out for national disarmament, there would be no more War.

I take you to be Christians, as you profess.

If you could understand your Master's teachings and see how the world would be lifted up

by the establishment of the Brotherhood of Man, you would strive for Universal Peace with all your zeal and power.

If you three Sovereigns act in concert, there will be no appeal from your decree and Micah's prophecy will come true.

A. E. STILWELL.

New York, Jan. 5, 1911.

UNIVERSAL PEACE—WAR IS MESMERISM

UNIVERSAL PEACE—WAR IS MESMERISM

SECRETARY OF PEACE

Your Majesties, George, William and Nicholas:

I SUGGEST a new member for each of your cabinets—a Secretary of Peace. I suggest that he take the seat now held by your Secretary of War.

This Secretary of Peace shall do all in his power to prevent war through arbitration.

All Secretaries of Peace to form an International Peace Board, to insure human brotherhood.

Your Master said:

Heaven and earth shall pass away,
but my word shall not pass away.

I believe this. Do you?

WAR IS MESMERISM

MESMERISM: Different dictionaries define it as the act of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the thoughts and acts of the person or persons are controlled by others.

> *But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground.*
>
> GENESIS II. 6.

Your Majesties, George, William and Nicholas:

WHAT is war—a thing so unnatural? How does the war thought come, where does it go? How can a so-called civilized nation think of such a thing? People who will contribute to earthquake sufferers in all parts of the world, or if any section of the earth has a famine, will send ship-loads of provisions! If a submarine boat sinks, drowning ten men, the whole nation is stirred and filled with sorrow, yet at the same time it is building death-dealing machines, designed to mow men down in bunches, like grass.

The more deadly the instrument, the louder the nation crows over it, and the more afraid is it, that some other nation will find out the secret and appropriate it.

Think of the inconsistency!

Now what makes war, and why will a so-called Christian nation consider it at all? In the normal state it would not, but when a nation entertains the war thought, it is not in a normal state. It must work itself up to the war thought, as the Indians do by their war dances before going into battle.

The nations do it by mesmerism, which is more powerful than the Indians' war dance. Without this mesmeric condition of mind, war would be impossible.

It is done in about the following manner: Some supposed insult is received from some supposed rival nation—intended or not does not alter the matter, as long as it looks like an insult or slight. Perhaps the commercial spirit of some other nation is making inroads on their foreign trade. The papers take this up, write columns on this perhaps slight incident, and blow it up like a hot air bag, until the people grow to think that it is a very serious affront. They have pub-

lic meetings, and men with languagitis, who are longing for a chance to air their vocabularies, hand out a wonderful flow of words about the nation's glory, the greatness of its heroes, and the victories of the past. The people are smitten and the mesmerism starts. The rulers and governors join in with strong words about the "duty to the Fatherland," and the mesmerism increases. Bands and orchestras play nothing but national airs, nothing else is acceptable. The papers keep on writing columns of editorials, the shops for the manufacture of war materials are working night and day—something doing. The mesmerism is increasing fast.

All the theatres have plays in keeping with the desires of the people. Soldiers parade often and are received with great applause. Children drop their usual games and drill and fight mimic battles.

The nation is by this time drunk with mesmerism, and goes to war. They fight until exhausted or the bankers call the game. Peace is declared, but thousands of homes are empty, thousands are crippled for life, thousands have contracted disease to hand down to their posterity, to the third and fourth generation.

The mesmerism is broken, but what hell it has caused and what scars it has left!

The soldiers went to battle steeped in hate, they fought against men whom they would have lived with in peace, but for the intoxicating mesmerism.

Peace is declared, and now the different armies mix, the men exchange bread and clothes, they eat together. The officers of the opposing armies dine with each other and swear everlasting friendship, and wonder when they meet what they had been fighting about. It was the mesmerism.

Think of the awful discord produced by these mesmeric wars, when man is bent on stabbing, shooting or rending his brother; when men look upon each other as wild beasts. Were their instincts of love aroused, instead of hate, they would be giving bread and clothing to these same men whom they are now trying to kill.

I recall an incident of the South African war with its contrast of carnage and charity. The day had been hot, the march long and tiring, the soldiers, foot-sore and weary, were looking forward to a night of rest by the camp fires. The western sky was blood-red, prophetic of a coming storm. To keep up the courage of the men, the

bands had all day long played stirring martial music.

Upon approaching a kopje near a river bank where the army expected to camp, men are seen to fall in the front ranks. There is no noise but the gentle purring of bullets and the cries and curses of the falling.

In an instant the quick firing guns are brought into action, smoke and shot fill the air, mingling with the cries of the dying.

The cavalry now charge around the base of the kopje where the enemy are supposed to be. The ambulance corps is busy among the wounded.

The cavalry falls back with heavy loss, repulsed by the Boers, the army of England retreats, leaving numbers of dead and dying on the field.

One of them, a corporal (a clerk in a banking house in London), is mortally wounded. He lifts himself on his elbow and attempts to staunch the flow of blood that has reddened the ground. His young face is white and covered with the dew of death, yet even in his extremity his face shows his kindly nature. All his life had been filled with little charities. His wife had been his schoolmate and life-long companion, and their

little home near London was nearly paid for; soon he would be assistant manager of one of the branch banks. His life had been filled with love, happiness and a fair amount of success.

He had lived a clean, manly life, but being carried away by the mesmerism of war, he was now in South Africa to kill, not wild beasts but men, some of God's children, whom he had always loved to help.

He called for water, too weak to use his own supply. One of the Boer cavalrymen, hot in pursuit of the retreating army, understanding English, dismounts to help him and relieve his suffering. His helpless condition touches the rough, rugged Boer, who stoops over him, gives him water and does all he can to ease his last moments. "Quick—a message to my wife." The Boer writes:

> Dear Mary: I am dying. God bless and protect you and the children. JIM.

He is hardly able to give the address. His enemy of one hour ago bathes the head of the dying man whom the God of War has claimed.

In the twilight of that African day, in the midst of that hell, brother had found brother.

But in England were dear Mary and the children, and in that home as in thousands of others were anguish and despair. One of God's noblemen had been sacrificed—one of thousands upon thousands. Sacrificed not on the altar of the Aztec God of War, but upon the altar of hate, reared with stones from the quarry of mesmerism, reared by a civilized nation, the greatest on earth, a nation of followers of the God of Peace.

And the Boer that night as he thought of Mary and the children, did he ask himself if the victory was worth the price?

And my thought turns to Bethlehem and the night of long ago and the heavens filled with glory, and with the shepherds I hear the "Peace on earth, good will to men," I see the coming day and the meaning of the message, when love fills all thought and mesmerism has no place.

Then earth shall know that peace is best,
And birds shall build in cannons' breast;
With anthems glad all earth shall ring,
For Love shall reign and Love be King.

FACE FORWARD

YEAR by year the world is coming to understand better the teachings of Christ in all their purity and simplicity. For years dogmas and creeds have obscured the Master's teachings, but as creeds and dogmas pass away, the Sermon on the Mount will be understood more and more by Christian nations and war will cease.

Be Christ divine, or a human leader of men, he understood nature's laws—the true seed and the true harvest.

Does it seem that little progress has been made towards human brotherhood in two thousand years? Yet the understanding of the Master's message has put out the fires of the Inquisition, has freed the slaves of Africa and the United States and has eased the bonds of the serfs of Russia. It has brought into being the Salvation Army, organized for Peace.

That Kings and rulers fail to grasp the truth is a mystery, but the universal solvent of love will yet reach all phases of thought and dissolve hate. Love is the solvent, as it is the fulfilling of the Law.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

Does not this reach Your Majesties, George, William and Nicholas?

Think of the waste of life and wealth spent in making implements of war, that are now being destroyed and thrown on the scrap heap.

What is this but the mind of the Creator, acting through man, to take his reliance from material things and release him. That which today you hail as a great war machine would be but a broken reed to rely on ten years hence.

The Sermon on the Mount is being forced upon you. You are being forced up the stairs of civilization backwards, step by step. Why not face forward?

You or your descendants must some day renounce war, must come out for Universal Peace. Do this now and you will occupy a place in history for all ages to come second only to that of him who voiced the Universal Brotherhood of Man. He gave it to the world as a principle, you would make it a reality.

And why not, Your Majesties? What stands in the way?

Let us look at what you profess to believe.

Your religion teaches that man is the expression of God's laws, that life is the will of the Creator.

And God said, let us make man in our own image and likeness. Your religion also teaches the brotherhood of man. As Christ said:

But whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in Heaven, the same is my brother, sister and my mother.

Is it true that man is the expression of God's idea? Is it the order of the creative mind that man shall be? If so, with man's limited vision, do you mean to take the responsibility of attempting to annul those laws?

The lives crushed out and the misery wrought
Are a fearful price for the victory bought,
For each dread vict'ry must pay the cost
And the one that wins has really lost.

Every death caused by war is a crime. Who can wish to lead his nation up the so-called steps of glory, when each step is over the dead bodies of God's children? Who wishes to build an earthly temple of power, the cement of which is

mixed with the blood of his fellow men? And as every bad seed produces a bad harvest, why sow them?

No true victory was ever won by the employment of wrong methods, no matter what the material gain may have seemed to be at the time.

NATIONS ADOPT THE INDIVIDUAL'S STANDPOINT

KING GEORGE, look on the thousands and thousands of Germans in all parts of the British Empire, in business, shipping, banking, etc., respected, received in all English society, even sitting in Parliament. Emperor William, look at the thousands of Englishmen in German Africa, in other German colonies and all parts of the German Empire, living at peace under your flag. If individuals of each country can prosper and be happy in these different countries, it proves that the Brotherhood of Man is accepted and works out in harmony among individuals. If this is so and nations are aggregations of individuals, why cannot they live in peace?

The German in British colonies does not have to arm to protect himself. Neither is the Englishman in Germany compelled to go armed.

Why then do not nations adopt the individual standpoint and abandon armies and navies as a protection against each other?

Here is a wonderful example of the individual

idea: In the United States there are 12,000,000 foreign-born residents (in Chicago alone there are more Germans than in any city in the world, except Berlin) and these 12,000,000 live under one flag in peace. If one flag covers 12,000,000 foreign-born residents in one country, all living in peace, a world flag can fly over all the earth.

Want of acquaintance and the ignorance attending it is the cause of international hate and distrust. If distrust were removed, the whole world would live in peace, as the foreign population does in the United States and other countries.

The logical inference is that if England and Germany devoted the cost of but one war-ship to the exchange of friendly visits between the citizens of each country, the war thought would be destroyed by the friendships made. War would then appear as it is, an absurdity. Dreadnoughts get out of date, but true friendships last forever. The Dreadnought destroys; friendship builds up.

Is commercial success a reason for hate and jealousy? Some nation must lead; location and resources may contribute to this, but it must be accepted.

Five men start out in life, having been schoolmates. They enter business at the same time. At

the end of twenty years one has been very successful, the others only moderately so. There is no reason why the other four should hate the successful one. Is it any reason why they should arm themselves and murder him? If they filled their minds with hate for this successful companion of their youth, it would only retard their own progress.

The expenditures of Germany for the army and navy are about $312,000,000 per year. How much better it would be for the German Government to use this money in sending their young men to all parts of the world to study business. A Holland society now sends young men to foreign countries for a period of four years to help develop trade for the mother country.

Suppose Germany instead of spending money on her army and navy sent 312,000 trained young men every four years out into the world and allowed them each $1,000 per year for four years. What would this do for the commercial and shipping supremacy of Germany?

The annual expenditure for the army and navy would enable Germany to keep an army of peace numbering 312,000 in foreign countries, developing German trade relations. It would be better than building Dreadnoughts.

WHO GRANTS THE LICENSE TO KILL?

IF war is right, why should England try to stop warring nations in Africa or India? If war is right for a great nation, it is also right for a small nation, so why try to stop small tribes from fighting by disarming them, while large nations are increasing their armaments? Is it wrong for one to kill and right for the other? If so, who grants the license to kill? What are the requirements to obtain this license? The commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," did not specify the number that takes killing out of the realm of crime.

Think of the stunted millions born of fathers whose strength has been sapped in wars, and of mothers who marked their sons with grief and fear.

France still suffers from Napoleon's wars, which robbed her of her strongest men and entailed on her the terrible inheritance of a death rate exceeding the birth rate.

They that live by the sword, shall perish by the sword.

Assyria and Persia rose by the sword and perished by the sword. Alexander conquered the Eastern World and his Grecian Empire fell under the sword of Rome. What greater examples can be offered of the truth of the Master's saying than the rise and fall by the sword of the Roman, Saracen and Spanish Empires.

But if Universal Peace were established, every nation would be absolutely assured of its existence forever—a wonderful assurance for people who love their Fatherland.

So each nation would be a unit in a brotherhood of nations, free to unfold its individual idea, and a wonderful advance would take place in all the arts. The harmony of the universe would flow through the fingers and voices of its musicians, the brush would transfer to canvas glimpses of nature not now seen. The soul of man would brush aside material limitations and spiritual visions not now dreamt of would find expression in higher and nobler life. The money now wasted on war would make poverty unknown, if the world would look for its inspiration in principle and not in matter, and if the national honor were guarded by right motives and not by Dreadnoughts.

THE BANKERS AND WAR

Your Majesties, George, William and Nicholas:

NO matter from what angle one may look on armies and navies and war preparations, they are foolish.

Any nation to go to war must borrow millions, even though it be only a little summer picnic, lasting a few months, in which a few thousands of lives are sacrificed on the altar of hate. It will take millions to undertake it and there is hardly a nation in Europe that could today negotiate a war loan if it wished to do so. They are burdened with debts and taxes nearly to the breaking point; the people are now growling and grumbling. The bankers understand this and before any nation dares undertake a war, the bankers must be seen.

The bankers will no doubt say, "No." Germany's war budget is now twice what it was ten years ago. This amounts to $150,000,000 per year more than ten years ago or an increased tax of over $2.50 per capita.

Now is it not foolish for any nation to keep

building Dreadnoughts and fastening unbearable burdens on the necks of its people when it knows that it has not credit to use them if it wanted to? If the preparations are only bogies to frighten other nations, why not construct your Dreadnoughts of papier-mache; then when obsolete, burn them? It is much easier than to dismantle and destroy those made of steel and much less expensive.

There is not much doubt but that the banker is the power behind every throne in Europe. He bears the same relation to them that the Shoguns did to the Emperor of Japan; he rules. Nations may desire to embark on wars, but unless the banker will furnish the money, recourse is had to diplomacy as a last resort.

With wars a thing of the past bankers would have no hold on any nation. Instead of placing new loans, the nations would have ample incomes to take care of all expenses and also create sinking funds to pay off the national debts, now millstones around the nations' necks.

This would be the same as the Shoguns of Japan giving up their old-time power and the Emperor of Japan being the ruler and not a puppet with the strings pulled by the Shoguns.

I should think this would be a real relief to all potentates of the old world, and what a relief to the people!

There is little doubt but that if Universal Peace were established, no nation on earth would have to create new debts during the balance of this century. Think of this!

But the banker need not worry, so great a commercial development would start he could use his funds in a much better way.

Then when nations were not forced to the bankers' feet, anarchists would be few and far between, as when nations cease to use force, the anarchist will die out as a breed. Most of the world's anarchists have been bred by the war thought. They argue that if force is for the nation, it is also for the individual; if money has power, so has a bomb. In a few years after Universal Peace has been established, fewer rulers will go to their last rest in the smoke of a bomb.

War caused the death of our great Lincoln. President McKinley was killed right after the Spanish war. Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind.

WHY WAR INSTEAD OF ARBITRATION?

Your Majesties, George, William and Nicholas:

IF people living on opposite sides of the street do not have to fight or prepare for siege, if people in adjoining cities can live at peace, if adjoining counties or states do not have to have standing armies, if Canada and the United States have managed to exist for a hundred years without forts or war-ships to guard their borders, the nations of the earth can live in peace and armies and navies are no longer needed.

International law can settle all disputes, just as a nation's laws settle all disputes within the nation.

An agreement similar to the Suez Canal compact, can be extended over all the world. If no forts are needed to protect the Suez Canal, why are they needed to protect any part of the world?

I ask you three monarchs, is not taxation the world over, and especially in your countries, increasing socialism?

Is not preparation for war staggering all the

nations with unjust taxation, and making heavier the pension yoke now on the necks of the living?

Is not the day coming when preparations for useless war may overthrow your Government and bathe it in the blood of your own people?

This is imminent from your fatal readiness to shed the blood of others. Why not hold your Government intact for your children and people to inherit?

Monsieur Edmond Thèry, the French economist, figures that the maintenance of Europe's armed peace footing in the last twenty-five years cost one hundred and forty-five billion francs, approximately $29,000,000,000, which involved an increase in the public debt of the European nations of from one hundred and five to one hundred and fifty-one billions of francs and constantly excluded from productive industry 195,000 officers and 3,800,000 men.

ICONS AND MUTINY

YOUR Majesty Nicholas well remembers how, in the late war with Japan, your regiments were blessed as they marched to the front, preceded by the sacred icons of your religion. If war is breaking God's laws, was it not foolish to expect blessings to follow misdeeds, and what good did these blessings and sacred icons accomplish? Japan was victor in spite of prayers, blessings and holy icons. In other words, a so-called heathen nation, free from graft, recognizing all sanitary laws, defeated a Christian nation, whose army was followed by prayers and carried into battle its sacred images, which availed nothing against organization, patriotism and all absence of sacred images.

Right is a principle that does not have to be fought for. It is, it always was and always will be. It was established long before the first bird sang.

If in one of your schools in Russia the teacher gave the children a problem in mathematics, would all the prayers of the church, would all the

sacred emblems of Russia help to solve the problem? No! There is no way to solve the problem but to learn and understand the principle of mathematics.

Principle is never seen—it is only the harmonious working out of principle that is seen. And so must the rulers and potentates of the earth understand that peace is the result of principle, on which the Universe is founded, which principle was understood by Christ when he preached the Sermon on the Mount.

I also ask your Majesty, "Would this be mutiny?"

There can be no doubt but that Your Majesty desires all the people of Russia to be Christians; to be members of the Greek Church. That is what the world thinks, at any rate, as all your regiments are accompanied by religious advisors, religious emblems and banners.

Suppose that one of your regiments had a priest who recognized the Brotherhood of Man —who understood the teachings of Christ to mean just what he said—and that in an address to the soldiers he voiced in an inspired way the reality of love and the unreality of hate, and that the men who heard that address felt the truth of

what he said and were ready to die in the right, rather than kill their fellow men in battle; and on the day of battle refused to obey the orders of their officers, as to them it was an unspeakable crime to kill. If they so grasped the teachings of Christ, as given to them by their spiritual advisor, and refused to obey the officers' orders, would it have been mutiny, punishable with death? Was their priest guilty of sedition for preaching the pure teaching of his church? If so, it may in the future be dangerous to allow followers of the Master to accompany your armies. It might cause a revolt that would cost you your crown.

IS THERE ANY LOSS IN DOING RIGHT?

Your Majesties, George, William and Nicholas:

> *Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for their's is the Kingdom of Heaven.*

IS there any loss in doing right? Suppose that one of you three Kings believed that the Master's way was the right way, believed that war was a crime, believed that even preparation for war was a crime, and condemned it to such an extent that you lost your crown,—would it be a loss?

Is any material possession worth having, if you have to give up your idea of right to gain it?

No person ever lived who made such an impression on the world as Christ and he had no material possessions. He never allowed force and when one of his followers smote off the ear of one that came to take him, He rebuked him and healed the wounded man.

And if He did so much for the world's good

without force, so can you three Kings give up war implements of all kinds, as you can see the power of right by his life and that there is no way to suffer loss by doing right.

Had Christ allowed his followers to resort to force, which they often wished to do, he would have been a mere rebel against a material government and would never have founded the spiritual empire that he did.

BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART

DURING the stone age, when our ancestors lived in caves, ate raw meat and killed each other with clubs, there was no need of a patent office. They may now and then have found new ways of torturing their enemies, but they did not apply for patents.

As the world advanced in knowledge and as the Sermon on the Mount took hold of man, art and music, inspired by religious enthusiasm, made great strides. The people of the world found new uses for force and applied them. They found the power of wedges and levers and invented printing and gunpowder, but as Charity and the Brotherhood of Man began to fill the earth, and man began to understand

> *Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.*
>
> *Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God*

how differently their minds acted. Instead of merely using power, they commenced to find out and use principle.

Until the beginning of the nineteenth century, the world had for 1,800 years practically stood still, but during that century the mind of man reached higher and higher. The unseen was harnessed for the use of man; steam, electricity, the telephone, the phonograph, wireless telegraph, the flying machine, all came. Why? Because man was shaking off the fetters of the material and rising to greater heights, taking dominion.

But never in the world could all these wonders have come, while might was right. Only with the advent of the understanding that right was might could these great inventions have been made.

Every time the mind of man is turned back by war talk or war preparation to the force idea, the world is clouded and takes a step backward.

What the world manifests are the manifestations of the thoughts of the people living in it. Material conditions only change as the thoughts of man rise to higher planes. The more noble, the more loving and kind man is, the more God (Good) will unfold for all the earth.

War preparation, war talk is like drawing a daub of black paint over a great masterpiece, and

every time it is done the whole world must suffer to get back to the advanced standpoint it previously occupied.

Sink every Dreadnought, break up every gun and war implement on earth today, and the greatest advance the world has ever seen would take place. Inventions and discoveries not now dreamed of would follow one another in rapid succession.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God (Good).

FIFTEEN YEARS PEACE

Your Majesties, George, William and Nicholas:

I ASK your Majesties, is it not possible at once to proclaim a period of peace, wherein for fifteen years no war-ships shall be built, no increase of armaments authorized?

If, after fifteen years of peace, the world be foolish enough to revert to the war thought, you could then make expenditures for implements of war in keeping with the inventions then up-to-date, conscious that your present equipment will only be obsolete and fit to destroy. Building and purchasing no war material in the interim, you will have saved government exchequers enormous sums of money.

The mind of man evolves inventions with such rapidity that England's first Dreadnought is now obsolete, in fact the implements of war made fifteen years ago would be of about as much use in modern warfare as soap bubbles blown fifteen years ago.

Think of the remarkable change in conditions brought about by the late South African war.

In earlier wars armies had advanced erect, officers with bright uniforms, coats bedecked with shining medals. Following this plan in South Africa, the Englishmen merely furnished targets for the Boers, while the Boers could not be seen, and only the dropping here and there of the officers in brilliant uniforms told there was an enemy near. Then it became recognized that the way to go into battle was to crawl on hands and knees, and the bright uniforms were replaced by khaki, cloth resembling the color of the soil. This is suggestive that soldiers are of the earth, earthy.

Suppose that a nation planning war is forced, through international agreement, to serve two years' notice upon the opposing country! It does not seem possible, if such notice be given, that the war would be fought. The nations long before the time set would have changed their viewpoints, since it would be found impossible to stand the strain of this deliberate preparation. A lion could not remain for a day in a crouching position, expecting to leap on its prey; it would become paralyzed before the time arrived.

Had England waited ten years, doubtless war in South Africa would have been averted. When Kruger died, conditions would have changed and

the union of South Africa would have been brought about by peaceful methods. And what a cost that war entailed, the empty homes and the graves filled by the flower of England! The great burden of taxation now borne by the nation has brought about conditions that threaten England's very life and peace, stirred as it is by frequent elections menacing the House of Lords, long looked upon as the bulwark of the nation. These conditions would not now confront England, were it not for the South African war.

It is impossible to sow chaos abroad and not reap it at home. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap"—it is the law of God, the law of nature, there is no escape from it.

WHY NOT THE GOLDEN RULE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STREET?

Your Majesties, George, William and Nicholas:

IN your countries are great hospitals, institutions for the blind, the crippled, the deaf and dumb, the insane. Millions of money are spent each year, and thousands of men and women, understanding

> *Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy*

devote their lives to help the fallen, restoring God's children to life and usefulness.

The needy of any nation can find friends, assistance and shelter at these institutions. It makes no difference whether the applicant be English, Japanese or Russian, the doors are wide open.

Yet you maintain great armies and navies to produce worse results than these charitable institutions can ever remedy.

Why cannot the Golden Rule apply on both

sides of the street? Why must one side be shrouded in the clouds of malice and hate, while the other is in the golden sunshine of love and mercy?

INTEREST PAYMENTS ON CORPSES AND GHOSTS

Your Majesties, George, William and Nicholas:

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.

IF the world cannot see that war is only a yellow streak left in man from the stone age, circumstances will force the world to see it soon, but how much better to see it before the burdens left by circumstances are made greater even than they are now.

The nations increase their debts for war expenditures, they build new forts, buy new equipment for the army, change bright uniforms for khaki, build new long range guns, replace their obsolete war-ships with Dreadnoughts.

But when these changes are made and all the war material scrapped, the debts of the nation, created to furnish the things that are destroyed, remain, and interest is paid year by year, growing like the Tower of Babel and just as useless; nothing left but the debts and some old material; nothing to show but taxes for the war im-

plements of the past. A terrible burden for the living to pay for the supposed protection of those long since gone to their rest. It cannot continue, it only spells ruin.

Had all the increase in the debts of all nations, spent only in war preparations, been spent on enterprises that earn incomes, the increased debts would have something back of them as assets to earn the interest incurred, and the nations would have grown richer instead of poorer.

Thus nature, if it can accomplish its end in no other way, will exhaust the strength of the nations and force them to give up this endless chain of burdens, so that from exhaustion if from no other cause will come peace. Then the uselessness of paying interest on the ghosts of the past will be made apparent. But what a costly lesson it will be for all and why wait until that day comes? Why not see that this is the inevitable result and stop now?

It is estimated that during the next twelve months thirty-six Dreadnoughts will be finished, and the day they are launched they will be started for the scrap-heap, where they will all arrive in ten or twelve years. These Dreadnoughts cost, we will say, $7,500,000 each; total

cost, two billion, two hundred and ninety-seven million. Warranted to be either the greatest death-dealing machines the world has ever known or else the greatest burden ever forced on the world in any twelve months of its history, while enjoying so-called "Peace"!

Is such security properly called "peace"? Is it not rather a mesmeric chaos? What will future ages call such foolishness, as they stagger under the burden of paying for the ghosts of the past and the mesmerism that produced it?

WHAT STANDS IN THE WAY?

I WILL admit that there are any number of things that stand in the way of Universal Peace, but they will all sooner or later be brushed aside.

First, people like show (so does a peacock). Officers like to wear their uniforms; their wives like to see them wear them and so do the children.

Second, martial music is inspiring.

Third, mimic battles, with the great movements of the contending armies, please the rulers of all countries. It is a big show, big noise, lots of smoke, something doing. Peace is quiet and people born in a world of noise and excitement, when they first come in contact with quiet, are worried.

Some people go through life and never taste of the rest and strength that come in the quiet hours (they never really had any). Some men and women think that unless every hour of the day and night is taken up with action, they are doing nothing. They have never sat down by the hour in quiet. The only way on earth, to my mind, to fit one's self for life's battle, is to get out

of the world just as far as you can now and then and rebuild in quiet.

Solitude is the greatest tonic on earth, if your thoughts are peaceful. If they are not, it is the place to find peaceful thoughts.

One thing that stands in the way of Universal Peace is selfishness, love of money, grabitis. It is a well-known fact that during war abnormal prices are paid. Only a few people make the things required and they can charge what they wish. So these syndicates often own papers with great influence; through these, they can shape the thoughts of the people, until it looks as if it would be a lasting dishonor to retreat from some stand taken. These people are fully aware of the fact that it is not their blood that will be spilt.

They look on the nation's army and navy not as human beings, but as a machine, constructed at great annual cost and for use when possible in their selfish interests. They know that war will enrich thousands, themselves included—that it creates a condition where graft can run amuck and not be noticed. So war is forced on the world and these men's pockets lined and the dollars picked up out of the blood pools formed by the sons of the nation, its young men.

This is a strong statement, but it is a true one.

Fourth, there is tremendous power back of the capital invested in powder plants, ship yards, factories making plate and guns; also cloth used in uniforms; contractors who are employed year after year in building fortifications, contractors who supply the armies with horses and mules, contractors who supply the armies and navies with food stuffs, and cities that are supported by the forts and barracks near them.

Fifth, bankers who make large sums each year in the nation's finances would lose great commissions, as with the armies and navies disbanded, taxes will be so much less that bond issues and loaning money to nations will almost go out of date, and the great saving for each nation will make tax burdens lighter.

For each idle man, there must be someone at work to support him, and with 4,000,000 people in the armies and navies of the Old World back at work, the earning power of each nation would be greater and there would be more people to bear the burdens by at least 4,000,000. These people would be at useful pursuits instead of being non-producers, as they now are.

But these manufacturers of all kinds have

powerful lobbies working for contracts; in some countries the people who award the contracts are members of the families that make the goods ordered and often stockholders in the companies. Members of Legislatures, members of Parliament, are often at the head of these companies, and to give up war hits a hard blow at their pocket-books and they cannot see the justice of it.

There is no doubt but that harm would be done to a number of investments, but that can be adjusted. If a railroad passes through your land, the land is condemned and paid for. It would be cheaper for the nations to buy up all ammunition manufactories, all ship yards, etc., paying for them and putting them out of business, than to keep on building and putting on the scrap heap, building and putting on the scrap heap, and repeating the operation. Nations are fools to allow this. The reader will pardon the word, since there is no other to use.

The purchase of all the manufactories of war materials in the world, if this stood in the way of peace, would be nothing to the annual cost of keeping up the preparations for war. How much cheaper it would have been for this nation to have paid $5,000 for each slave in the South,

rather than have the awful war that we did. That war cost our nation 800,000 lives. That was over forty years ago, but if it had not been for that war, we would to-day have over 100,000,000 people in the United States. Estimate that we freed 4,000,000 slaves by the war; since the war we have paid $4,000,000,000 for pensions alone. We will not speak of the cost of the war itself, which was eight billions; of the progress retarded in our land, of the 800,000 lives sacrificed on the altar of hate, of the awful devastation, of the heart-broken wives and mothers,—we will only consider the 4,000,000 slaves freed and the $4,000,000,000 of pension money. This is in pensions alone equal to $1,000 for each slave freed, and as the average price of slaves, children and old people included, was $500 each, we have paid in pensions alone from that war twice the market price of all the slaves freed, and we are not yet done.

Our nation's expenses for the year ending June 30, 1910, were $659,705,391. Out of this we paid for the army and navy and war pensions $442,843,582, or sixty-seven per cent. of our total expenses were for the army and navy and pensions.

Is this not like the nation's walking a tread-

mill all the year and paying out sixty-seven per cent. of its total expenditures for the privilege of getting off the tread-mill at the end of the year, just where it got on it?

What could the nation do if this was stopped? Take $100,000,000 for ship subsidies, conquer the earth by ships of commerce in place of Dreadnoughts.

We pay English Fire Insurance Companies millions each year to insure us against fire. *Keep this fact in mind.*

What nations can we fear? Only three—England, Japan and Germany.

Japan cannot go to war; the bankers would not grant her the loans to fight, and it is nearly the same with the other two.

Well now, to fix these nations, suppose we should say to them: "We have made up our minds that one of us must start the peace movement. We will be that nation and disarm. We will pay you three $50,000,000 each a year to insure our peace to us. To us this would mean a saving of $132,000,000 over last year's army and navy expenses; to you it would mean a relief from heavy burdens, giving each of you $50,000,000 a year and no work to do.

As these three nations would be guaranteeing our peace, no other nation would dare disturb it. Becoming the guardians of our peace, they would forever be removed from becoming our enemies. It is as logical to pay insurance against war as to pay foreign companies for insurance against fire.

All new ideas are opposed. The greater the benefit the greater the opposition. When steam was talked of for ocean navigation, two great scientists wrote a book and proved that it would be impossible to cross the ocean by steam, and the book came from the press just in time to go on the first ship that did cross by steam.

When railroads were first proposed in England, people fought them because the trains would scare the cows and spoil the milk! When machine looms came, the world was sure that thousands would starve who then ran hand looms; this almost caused a revolution in England. But the people did not starve because of the machine looms; they made work for all and more work and better pay.

When the linotype machine came, the printers were up in arms. It would take the bread out of their mouths. What was the result? More work

than ever for printers at better wages. No more tramp printers; it is now a dignified trade with good wages. This is what the linotype machine did.

Can it be possible that the people who manufacture guns and all death dealing machines, really hope that they will never be used?

It is impossible to believe that anyone making such instruments could ever wish to profit by a new way to murder. They hope that they can sell these engines of destruction, but that they will only be used in practice.

I remember a friend who invented a new gun. It was a wonder; it could cut its initials in holes on any man on whom it was trained, and a flour sieve would be as practical on the surgeon's operating table as a man who had held a long distance conversation with that gun.

He came to me, but I said, "No, I do not want stock in anything that kills." He said, "Oh, there will never be any more war. This gun will only be used for practice, but the nations must buy it. There is a fortune in the stock." I answered, "Well, if it will only put debt burdens on nations, I do not want to profit by that."

So I cut out investments in death or burden-

producing machines. No Red Cross nurse will ever have to work over some victim of any gun that my money has paid for, and no wife will ever be widowed nor child made fatherless by any death-dealing machine made with my money.

How is it that a man so humane that he cannot kick a dog will put his money in some back-acting, anti-clinker gun, warranted to kill two where only one was killed before?

THE ARMY OF PEACE

Your Majesty, King George of England:

WHY should you fear Germany? What is the imaginary line that separates one nation from another, if all are the children of one Father?

Are you a follower of Moses or of Christ? Moses said, "An eye for an eye," but Christ said, "Return good for evil." Which needs Dreadnoughts to back it, the law of Moses or the law of Christ?

Do you three great Kings, George, William and Nicholas, wish to keep your kingdoms by righteousness or by power? Did Napoleon keep what he had won by power?

Suppose that you now believed that right is might, that love and kindness are the masters of hate, and started to put it into practice. Do you not think that all other potentates would follow you and be grateful to you, that you had had the wisdom to take the first step?

Suppose that your Majesty try to get the leading nations each year to allow one-tenth of their

armed forces to disband. Think of the reduction in taxation. Would not this strengthen your power at home? If all nations agreed, the units of fighting men that remained each year would have the same relative strength as now, and if the nations desired it, the disbanding could stop at the ninth year, the remaining one-tenth to be under a flag created for the Hague Tribunal, called THE FLAG OF PEACE. Under this international world's flag, the army and navy that remained could be used to carry out the Tribunal's decrees if needed.

Now while this fixed plan was under way, each nation could prepare its officers and men for the new conditions they would meet when their turn came to retire from the employment of the government. They could establish schools in all camps and barracks, where trades could be taught. Instruction could be given regarding the resources of the colonies; horticulture, vine-culture, bee-culture, farming, dairying, etc., could be taught the men, and when they were disbanded they would at once have useful knowledge to put in practice in their new walks of life, as they left the army of war and enlisted in the army of peace.

Truly, as the war ideas left their minds, they would not be left empty, but would be filled with higher thoughts of conquering industry, of building up the greatness of their Fatherland and the colonies.

Thus Universal Peace would be established forever, and the world would take its lesson from Norway and Sweden, when they settled their differences without bloodshed.

THE PROMISED DAY

But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned.

1 COR., II. 14.

AND when the day of Universal Peace shall arrive, there will be fulfilled the promise of Revelation, "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away."

Now your Majesties, there is only one way that this promised day can come, and that is by the mind of man realizing it as a possibility. Would not any of you rather have history record that you had made possible that great day, would it not be a better crown to wear than the crown Alexander wore? Think of the change. No more war, no more suffering on the battle-field, no more widows and orphans made by wholesale

murder, no more devastation of cities and fertile country. No more pensions, except the grateful gifts of a nation to its artists, its painters and authors and to the people who have lifted it up to peaceful pursuits. And all this is possible now by the combined act of you three; all the world will follow, if you will blaze the way.

That the God of Peace and not the God of War may be your God from now on, is my prayer, and that this book may be like the bird that returned to the ark with the sprig of the tree, telling of the day when the turbulent waters of hate will subside and the dry land of hope and the rock of peace be seen, so that the nations may build thereon, instead of upon the shifting sands of greed, hate, malice and material power.

TWO PATHS TO PEACE

EVERYTHING that the world finally sees as the product of man's mind was first a dream. Someone dreams it, it is voiced, takes root in human consciousness and usually grows slowly (unless it is a war idea). If it is to live, one by one we admit its truth and attempt to put it in force. At last when a majority of the world has grasped it, it becomes a living reality. Therefore, in the preceding chapters I have done all in my power to show war (wholesale murder) from all viewpoints, hoping that this volume will help to bring international disarmament, which must sooner or later come.

The first step in the direction of Peace would be to have in each cabinet a Secretary of Peace. After that there are two practical paths—one a temporary plan, whereby Peace as a reality may be attempted for a term of years and the world allowed to see its results, and the other, a final plan for gradual disarmament.

First, let all nations declare peace for fifteen years, build no Dreadnoughts in the meantime, and increase none of the armies. By that time all

desire to do anything but arbitrate will have passed away and war will be a dream of the past.

Second, let all the leading nations agree that for ten years one-tenth of all armies and navies will each year disband; no more war-ships will be built, and at the end of nine years the tenth that remains shall be the world's Army and Navy of Peace.

This allows the change to be made slowly. The world can adapt itself year by year to the new conditions. Great development would follow in colonies and in opening new territory, as the armies and navies year by year went back to peaceful pursuits. Great commercial growth would take place, money now used in war preparations would be forced to find other investments than government bonds issued to support armies and build Dreadnoughts. This money would be free for investment at home and in world-wide development. Money would be cheaper, the cost of living reduced, with more people producing and less idle men to consume. And so we would build up to the degree that war has pulled down.

No such era was ever conceived as when 6,000,000 people are made bread-winners as well as

bread-users, and when the two billion dollars now spent uselessly every year are used sensibly.

The world is now on a war drunk and as all drunken people use money foolishly, so does a drunken world.

By this plan all earth would begin to sober up during the ten years. Now and then it might have delirium tremens, but would arrive at the desired haven.

OBSERVATIONS

CAIN AND ABEL

ONE of the Bible stories or legends that has quite a hold on the Christian world is the story of Cain and Abel, which is used in all Christian faiths as an awful example of brother killing brother.

Now why does this isolated case of murder hold such sway over the human mind? There can be only two ideas of creation that are real. One, the idea that the earth was populated from one pair. If so, every man is a relation of every other man and Adam and Eve were the ancestors of all. The other idea is that we were created by the great Creator, *en bloc.* If this is true, then God is the Father of all, how, we cannot understand. If so, then we are all sons of one Father; the German is the brother of the Italian and the Frenchman, the Englishman is the brother of the Jap and the Russian, all are one family, all have one Father.

Christ understood this when he called God His Father and your Father. If this is so and it were wrong for Cain to kill Abel, what is the crime when we kill thousands of our brothers in battle?

If it is not wrong to slay in battle then Cain has been wrongly abused for thousands of years and ought to be praised for his self-restraint in killing only one of the family.

If we are all descendants of Adam and Eve, then in war we are killing our own cousins.

If God is our Father, we are killing our brothers.

THE MAIN STREET OF THE WORLD

IF two men dispute over party lines, arm themselves, and meeting one another on the Main Street, shoot at each other and one is killed, it is murder!

If two nations walking down the Main Street of the world, have a disagreement over boundary lines and go to war and kill thousands, what is it?

If two men fight and one is killed, it is murder, and the law recognizes it as such.

If ten men ambush four and kill them, this is murder.

If two nations go to war and kill thousands, what is it?

FIVE THOUSAND MILES OF HOMES

THE annual expenses of maintaining the armies and navies of England, Russia, France, Germany and Italy are just about one billion dollars.

What a blessing such a sum would be to the merchants and manufacturers of each country if spent on the development of colonies, on railroads, in enterprises that would earn incomes and develop new regions, furnishing employment to thousands in useful trades, purchasing supplies from their home country and in various ways up-building the Fatherland?

Think of it! One billion dollars wasted annually!

It would buy homes costing $2,000 apiece for 500,000 people each year. If every house stood on a fifty-foot lot, there would be constructed 5,000 miles of new homes, a line sufficiently long to encircle one-fifth of the globe, or reach from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock. If each house were the home of a family of four persons, two million people would have homes for life, paid for by the annual war expenses of five of the leading nations of Europe.

INJUSTICE

THERE is a great injustice done to the officers of the armies and navies of each country.

The nations are obliged to draw to this service some of the best minds they have and this takes them out of useful pursuits, where a great number of them would have achieved success. The nations pay them starvation wages and make up for this by allowing them to wear bright and attractive uniforms (when not on the battle-field) and to have a handle to their names. When they have reached the top of the ladder, instead of giving them a salary in any way commensurate with the position they hold, the Government hands them a hyphenated title and expects them to be satisfied. Officers' salaries in the armies and navies of nearly every country are only a percentage of what these men could earn in other walks of life and the bright uniforms and hyphenated titles make up for the rest.

But unfortunately neither of these can be used to bring up a family on, in these days of high living, especially when their positions place them

in the best society and highest walks of life. Often the glamor of an officer's life (whatever that may be) enables him to fish out of life's pond a rich wife and thus make up for the meagre pay he receives.

Then, of course, there is the chance of active life on the battle-field, of being shot full of holes and carrying around for life an ounce or two of lead, some pain and wounds, or of dying and having your name mentioned in two editions of the papers (morning and evening) in large type, saying that you died in the service of your country, and of later on having it carved on a monument along with a hundred others who died at the same time.

All this may be compensation, but nearly all of these men would have done far better if they had remained out of the service, and all the nation would have done better if it had used the money paid these men for other things, or, better still, had not used it at all, and thus lightened the burden of taxes.

Nothing but injustice can come from war, or preparations for it. The only thing positive about it is that the nations of the world must pay two

billion dollars per year to be prepared to kill people they do not really wish to kill, and people who would rather not be killed.

JAPAN

THIS wonderful nation, these wonderful people, during the last few years have done much to change the map of the Orient and are now recognized as a world power. Alert, active, thinking people, as up-to-date in war methods as any nation on earth, recognizing as no other nation ever did, sanitary conditions, they defeated religious, cumbersome, logy Russia, that paid more attention to religious emblems than it did to cleanliness, adequate armament and proper surgical appliances.

Think of the Japanese soldier just before battle putting on clean linen, understanding that if he were wounded he would have a better chance of recovery if he had on clean linen. While the Russian was counting his beads and looking at his sacred ikon and in most cases as ignorant of the laws of cleanliness as a goat is of pate de foie gras.

Skill and wisdom won,—the Jap secured his long coveted Corea and can now have elbow room, but could not this have been secured before the Hague Tribunal? If proper steps had been

taken, could not this have been given to Japan? Was not all the evidence on the side of Japan; that this disordered, ill-governed country would take great steps forward under the government of Japan? If a Juvenile Court in one of our great cities can give an unruly boy into the proper hands to be brought up, why could not the Hague Tribunal turn an unruly nation over to proper guardians for the good of the nation and the good of the world?

We all witnessed the birth of a new era in 1905 when diplomacy in place of gun-powder and blood freed Norway from Sweden. Without firing one shot Norway became independent, free to win in the world's race the place her energy and judgment may assign to her.

What a great step this was and what a debt of gratitude the world owes to both Norway and Sweden for their wisdom and the great step taken in solving such problems, minus arms and Dreadnoughts, minus gun-powder, minus blood and gore. The men usually killed in such surgical operations as separating two countries, in this instance live to help work out the nation's destiny.

WHO IS ON THE FIRING LINE?

WHEN a nation goes to war, who are the people on the firing line? The people who brought on the war? No. They only build the fires of hell for others.

There can be little doubt but that if the men at the front were to vote, sixty days after the excitement caused by the rush to arms a majority would decide that it was a mistake.

It makes a lot of difference whether you are tramping all day through dust or mud, eating canned food, when you must consult the label on the can to tell what it is, sleeping on the ground with bugs crawling over you, looking into the mouths of guns,—or staying at home and whooping it up in the papers, where the only blood you see is in the large red type on the extras.

Sometimes the people who have been partly instrumental in creating war view it from a hill or tree, and sometimes they may lead the army when retreating and the hind ranks become the front ranks.

How the world now looks back to the days of old, the merry days of old, the tournament days,

when men challenged each other and, dressed in tin cans, attempted to punch each other's lives out through the slats in the tin!

But the days of the duel have passed away. Less than a hundred years ago each gentleman of rank had his duelling pistols, which are now sold as relics of the days gone by, and duelling is frowned on by all nations. In France it still remains in an opera-bouffe way. There the duelling pistols are so small they can be used as cuff-links or scarf pins when not in use otherwise. But personal encounters on the field of honor are things of the past and slander is taken care of by the courts.

The only difference between duels of individuals and duels between nations is that the former are less harmful. It looks to me as if the men who cause the duels of nations are like the seconds in the old duelling days; they are not the principals, they are merely the ones who arrange the details and call the doctor when it is all over.

Love of country is good. Love of man is better. The giving up of personal encounters is only a step in the greater, coming move of National Disarmament.

This must and will appeal to reason more and

more as the years pass by. There is no more sense in nations meeting on the field of battle, than there is in individuals meeting there, and if the people who force nations into war were put in the front ranks on the firing line, fewer wars would be declared.

Is it not evident that a process of simultaneous and progressive arming defeats its own purpose? Scare answers to scare and force begets force, until at length it comes to be seen that we are racing one after another after a phantom security which continually vanishes as we approach. If we hold with the late Mr. Hay, that "War is the most futile and ferocious of human follies," what are we to say of the surpassing futility of expending the strength and substance of nations on preparations for war, possessing no finality, amenable to no alliances that statesmen can devise and forever consuming the well-being and vitality of its people?

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Everybody recognizes that the limitations of armaments will gradually have as a corollary the reduction of the hours of labor, the reduction of the price of goods, the development of the country, the improvement of transport, of public instruction of hygiene, and the adoption of social reforms. People calculate what a country might do in the way of constructing railways, bridges, ports, machinery, schools, museums with merely a part of the money which

is devoted to naval and military budgets * * * the governments have no longer a choice. It is impossible to continue the present system. Only ten years hence people will be astonished that it would have lasted so long.

BARON d'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

Turning now to the cost of wars in money, the figures are staggering and would be more so if they could be fully obtained. Only approximate correctness is claimed for the following statements:

The Napoleonic campaigns covering nineteen years, in which France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, Russia and Turkey were involved, $15,000,000,000.

The British-American war of 1812-14, $300,000,000.

The United States-Mexican war of 1846-48, $180,000,000.

The Crimean war of 1854-56, $1,666,000,000.

The Italian wars of 1859, $294,000,000.

The Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864, $34,000,000.

The American Civil war of 1861-65, North and South, $8,000,000,000. (A recent estimate places the cost of this war including pensions and interest since paid at $13,000,000,000.)

The Prussian-Austrian war of 1866, $325,000,000.

The Expeditions to Mexico, Morocco, Cochin China, etc., 1861 to 1867, $200,000,000.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, $3,000,000,000.

The Russo-Turkish war of 1877, $1,100,000,000.

The Zulu and Afghan wars of 1879, $150,000,000.

The China-Japan war of 1894-95, $60,000,000.

The British-Boer war of 1899-1901, $1,300,000,000. (Great Britain, $1,250,000,000; Boer Republics, estimated, $50,000,000.)

Spanish-American-Philippine war of 1898 to 1902, $800,000,000. (The United States for five years, Edward Atkinson's estimate, $700,000,000; Spain and the Philippines, estimated, $100,000,000.)

The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905, $1,735,000,000. (Russia, $935,000,000; Japan, $800,000,000.)

Horace Mann says:

If a thousandth part of what has been expended on war and preparing its mighty engines had been devoted to the

development of reason and the diffusion of Christian principles, nothing would have been known for centuries past of its terrors, its sufferings, its impoverishment, its demoralization, but what was learned from history.

PART II

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND PEACE

PEACE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

MY readers may wonder what the Monroe Doctrine has to do with peace and what the connection is between the two.

Universal peace cannot be established and the Monroe Doctrine stand. The Old World, outside of the Balkan States, Crete and Turkey, is more or less peaceful. They look now and then as if they would boil over, but the lid is taken off, the steam escapes and no explosion takes place. It is true that the leading nations are armed to the teeth and, like a lot of game cocks, are all the time sharpening their spurs.

But to establish Universal Peace, Central and South America must be handled with a definite plan, a plan that has a beginning and an end, and the Monroe Doctrine stands in the way of this as a ghost. But a ghost is supposed to be transparent and the commercial eyes of the United States can see through this humbug and reduce it to its natural nothingness.

It was born in 1823, is now three score and ten

and old enough to have earned its everlasting rest.

The plans to be outlined in the succeeding chapters would lead to a peaceful and definite solution of the problems in Central and South America.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND PEACE

I UNDERSTAND full well that in all ages, anyone who undertakes to destroy one of the nation's idols has a task before him, and no easy task. The children of Israel objected to Moses doing just this and so did the Aztecs when Cortez demolished theirs, but that is no reason why idols are any use to any people or any nation.

The Monroe Doctrine is a national fetish. It came with the canal boat, in the tallow candle age, and it ought to have gone out with them, but unfortunately it did not.

The so-called "Monroe Doctrine" was made the subject of a message to Congress by President Monroe in 1823. The population of the United States was then 10,000,000. The Monroe Doctrine was perhaps the best policy for the country in its weakness. It sounded well, it was a good bluff and it worked.

But the policy for a nation of 10,000,000 people does not follow as the logical policy for a nation of 92,000,000, and a nation that is now in the front rank of the nations.

The policy of any nation and of all people ought to be that which will bring the greatest blessing to the greatest number, and there is no way of blessing others and not blessing ourselves at the same time.

The Monroe Doctrine has prevented other nations—we will say the English—from taking hold of some of the turbulent South American states and giving them good government, which would have made them prosper, grow and be blessed, as all land which the English flag flies over is blessed. It has prevented us from doing the same, and has at the same time allowed a number of these festering governments to continue festering, they resting on the fact that the Monroe Doctrine sheltered them in their debauchery and allowed them free rein to do as they pleased.

Suppose all Central America had a strong Government like Mexico, what would it mean to the world, what would it mean to the United States?

It is the duty of the strong nations to help the weak ones. Nothing is taken from a nation if it comes under the flag of England, Germany or the United States. They bring it clean, up-to-

date government, they advance it hundreds of years in the march of civilization, they add increased values to the land, increase wages, make life safe, prevent extortion from the people and lead them in the proper paths of national existence. All are blessed and the home country prospers in its trade, a proper and just reward for the blessings conferred. What have we brought to Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii but prosperity and blessings, and how we have at the same time blessed our own land! Look at the increased trade in the last ten years:

	1899	1909
Philippines	$4,813,000	$20,615,000
Hawaii	27,136,000	57,524,000
Porto Rico	5,866,000	49,663,000
	$37,815,000	$127,802,000

The increase in the import and export trade with Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines in ten years is $90,487,000.

Cuba, over which we have a kind of protectorate, gave us an import and export trade in 1899 of $45,000,000 and in 1909 of $139,000,000, or in ten years our trade with these four places has increased $184,487,000.

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The idea of a strong country taking charge of the government of a weak, unruly country, is not wrong if it gives it a good government.

Suppose that in Arkansas is a school with numbers of unruly scholars; the teacher is a sickly chap and never can make his charges obey. The School Board of the district hear constant complaints regarding this school and after a personal visit make up their minds that order will never be restored while that teacher remains in charge, and that a change is needed. They hire a big six-footer to take the place of the teacher who could not keep order. As soon as the new man arrives, the unruly boys make up their minds that it is useless longer to try and behave as they have in the past and harmony now reigns in place of disorder. The new teacher has no fight on his hands; his presence is all that is needed to restore order.

Now nothing has changed, nothing has been taken away; it is the same school, the same scholars, the same school books. Nothing has been lost; all was altered by the change in rulers. The functions of the school can now be carried out as they could not be under the reign of disorder.

THE GREATEST GIFT THE WORLD HAS EVER HAD HAS BEEN THE ENGLISHMAN'S WILLINGNESS TO GO TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND GOVERN IT, and it would be better for the world if England had still more of the world than it has, for the reason that its government is the cleanest of any and the cities in its colonies models of neatness and order.

To govern colonies and keep them prosperous and peaceful is a trade, and the Englishman leads the world in it.

Our late successes in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, show that we are a good second; then comes Holland with excellent colonial government. After that it is no one nation in particular, but the field, occupied by Italy, Belgium, Germany, Portugal and France, with Germany no doubt leading.

The hands of progress have been fast turned ahead through the example given by England as a success in colonial government.

Porto Rico has only 3,606 square miles, but since we have taken charge of it our import and export trade has grown from $5,859,000 to nearly $50,000,000 per year. An increase of $44,000,-

000, and while we have benefited our own country to such a great extent, we have taken nothing from Porto Rico since our flag has flown over it, but we have given it the greatest inheritance on earth, good government.

While it was under the Spanish flag it languished. With the United States at the helm prosperity has increased by leaps and bounds, property has risen in value millions and millions of dollars. Good roads reach to all parts of the island. There are schools in all districts. Sanitary conditions have replaced filth. Porto Rico is better off, we are better off, and the world has gained.

Each man has the same property that he had under the Spanish rule. We have not taken a foot of land from anyone, but we have given every blessing that a good stable government can confer on the people of the Island.

It came to us, it is true, as an inheritance from war, but had it not come this way it would have paid us to have bought it from Spain, just as we bought Alaska from Russia. And here again is a wonderful blessing conferred, not only on our nation, but on Alaska, as we get in trade and gold many times over each year what we paid Russia

for the whole country. Alaska never would have prospered under Russian rule as it has under ours. All the world likes to follow where England or the United States govern.

Had Russia retained Alaska, no doubt Japan in the late war would have taken Alaska as one of the first steps in the war, and we might have had today a section of the Japanese Empire on our continent as a result of that war.

Now my readers will wonder what the Monroe Doctrine has to do with the peace movement in the world. It has a great deal to do with the peace movement.

Suppose that England, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Japan agreed, as I have proposed that each nation should, to reduce their standing armies one-tenth each year and when down to one-tenth of the present strength, that tenth to be retained for police duty in Europe, India and the Islands of the sea, to enforce peace. If any section of Africa or the Eastern World needed attention, this peace army and navy would take charge of that section and when peace had been restored, the Hague Tribunal would decide which nation should take charge of the district or country. If this Tri-

bunal can decide a boundary dispute, it can also decide a case like this.

This would at once establish peace in all the nations of the Old World and the Orient, but it would leave sections of Central and South America still in the boiling pot, still festering sores, and they will nearly all remain in this condition unless some nation able to bring about good results steps in. Now under the Monroe Doctrine we would not allow any foreign nation to do this. Why, I cannot tell; they are nearer us where they are than they would be in South America. Had England or Germany occupied Venezuela twenty years ago and left an open door, it would have been a great blessing for us, infinitely better than things as they are. But, best of all, we ought to have stepped in long ago and established a protectorate over Venezuela. Venezuela has an area of 593,000 square miles and our import and export trade with this country is only $10,896,000 a year. It is a paradise; there are wonderful chances here for millions of people to thrive under our flag; they would surely come from every country. In five years all land would treble in value, all business would be on a safe basis; in ten years our trade would reach $100,-

000,000. We would build railroads, develop mines. The rich grass lands would support millions of cattle to take the place of our western plains, now rapidly filling up with settlers. No one would be harmed by the change in government and no doubt ninety per cent. of the people would be glad of it. Only a few of the governing class would be out of jobs, and they would not be if we found them proper persons to hold their positions. Order would come out of years of chaos. We would be the master, they would be the scholars. Not a drop of blood would be spilled, but if things go on as now, there will be much spilled, if the past is any criterion of the future. The world would be benefited, our manufactures would boom with the business they would receive, and all from our bringing a great blessing to the world.

We would increase land values in that country by leaps and bounds. It would amount to millions. The man whose land is now worth $1,000 would find it in a few years worth at least $5,000 or $10,000. So we would make the people there richer than they can ever dream of being under the present government. This would take so much of the world out of the turbulent class and

put it in the peaceful class. So much for Venezuela.

Now in Central America there is only one really good government, and that is Costa Rica. There is a fair government in Salvador and of this I shall speak later, but Costa Rica has a good clean government as far as the world knows. Good cities, prosperous, contented people, and this has more or less been brought about through the United Fruit Company's influence. American talent has helped it. It is the Switzerland of Central America. Panama will sooner or later come under our influence or control, and the opening of the Canal will bring many people there, so that large cities will spring up and the United States will not brook any disturbance there. But if Venezuela and Colombia were under the United States flag great prosperity would come to them and only north of Panama would remain states to be given good government, and in my mind it ought to be the duty of the United States and Mexico, jointly, to do so.

No one who lives in the United States and has never visited Mexico has any idea of the wonderful strides Mexico has made. To me, after forty-one visits, is it a wonderland. It has a

wonderfully good government, splendid laws. Its railroad laws are no doubt the best in the world, and its railroads offer the best investment that can be made by investors anywhere in the world. The rates are stable, the Government gives fixed concessions that enable the railroads to be sure that its property will remain, and all the railroads, with a few exceptions, show increased incomes each year.

Its mining laws are as good as can be desired, its postal service and telegraph system are excellent. Its credit in the markets of the world for its bonds is near the top, and all its securities are now higher than ever.

The Americans and foreigners who live in Mexico all bear tribute to the splendid government. The hospital in the City of Mexico is only excelled by one or two in the world. Its penitentiary is equalled by few.

The capital city of Mexico is a beautiful city and when the new government buildings now under way are finished, it will be, with its splendid parks, clean streets and avenues, one of the finest cities in the world.

This is our sister republic and a sister to be proud of. All this has been brought about by the

great President and the officers under him during the last thirty years. Such ability to understand Latin-Americans, in connection with our strength, if combined in a joint protectorate over Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Salvador, would produce wonderful results. Mexico with the United States would combine strength with knowledge, so if these countries had the stable government that this joint control would give, prosperity would be assured, the country would be opened to trade and settlement, the land would be developed and would rapidly rise in value, no one would be hurt and all would be benefited. Our own people would benefit and the Mexican railroads would be extended south into these lands, and they would be benefited and all the shareholders in these roads in our own land would prosper.

Under the stable government in Mexico our trade has increased fourfold in thirty years.

People who do not know how to govern would give place to two nations that do know how, peace and prosperity would reign in all Central America and would be established for years to come. This joint control by the United States and Mexico would cement our two nations to-

gether as nothing else on earth can, and these close ties would be of mutual benefit. It would be a great and just tribute by the United States to the splendid work of President Diaz, in bringing order to the grand land he rules over. This arrangement and this country's establishing a protectorate over the rich and disgracefully governed Hayti would be a long step toward establishing world peace, at least peace and prosperity to this continent. All would be blessed, no one would be hurt, no blood would be spilled, and the future spilling of blood would be averted.

Then there would remain in South America some problems, but there is no doubt that Argentina, Chili and Brazil can work out in their sections the problem of good government in time, but if world peace were established in all other parts of the world, it would soon become contagious, and the promised day of peace would dawn for us all to live to see.

What a blessing if it could come now! I hope this book will be a step in that direction, and if I can in any way hasten that day, I shall consider it a greater crown than any king can wear.

OBSERVATIONS

OBSERVATIONS

IT is always strange in proposing a new idea to see the different angles from which people will look at it.

I have in times past talked with friends of the foolishness of the Monroe Doctrine, of the fact that it has been a great factor in retarding world progress.

At once the answer is, "We do not wish European governments on our continent." "Well," I say, "but they are there now," and to my surprise, I find that not over forty per cent. of the people who uphold the dear old doctrine have any idea that on our own continent now are the English, French and Dutch governments and that in the West Indies are the British, French and Dutch again, and also the Danish. Even in Central America is England again, in Honduras. The people who do know this overlook it in talking of the Monroe Doctrine.

TRADE AND CIVILIZATION GO HAND IN HAND.

The wonderful effect on trade with the United States, where a good government exists, is shown

by Costa Rica. There are in the Republic only 18,400 square miles of territory, yet our export and import trade is $5,000,000 per year. With Honduras, which is much nearer us, with a territory nearly three times as large as Costa Rica, 46,200 square miles, and a rich country with a splendid coast line, our trade is only $3,650,000 per year. A country much larger and a trade $1,500,000 less.

In British Honduras our trade is nearly $2,000,000 per year, although the area is only 7,500 square miles.

What a wonderful showing this is of the benefit to us of good government in Central America. Here is a country under the British flag, only 7,500 square miles in area, and a trade with us of only $1,500,000 less than all of Honduras with its 46,200 square miles. Under good government in British Honduras our trade is equal to $270 per square mile. In Honduras our trade is equal to about $70 per square mile. If our trade with Honduras were as great in proportion as is our trade with British Honduras, instead of $3,650,000 per year we would have nearly $13,000,000.

Now if we can exist with the British flag in all

Canada, Newfoundland, etc., why should we object if all Honduras had English government? That 7,500 square miles there now are under the British flag does not worry us. It benefits us and how much greater would be the the benefit, if all the 46,200 square miles of Honduras were under the same flag, which perhaps it would now be, if it were not for the foolish Monroe Doctrine. We would be benefited, the people of Honduras would be gainers, and so would all the rest of the world.

To prove what a blessing it is to us to have the British flag in the West Indies, the area of all these islands, Trinidad, the Bahamas, Bermuda and Jamaica, is only 20,510 square miles, yet our trade (and we are not the home country) is $24,-755,000 per year. What would this trade be today if these islands had the government that all Central America has, outside of Costa Rica and perhaps Panama?

It is our duty as a nation to fix up all the world near us, so that this section will be benefited and we will be benefited. We wish to cultivate this nation's garden, which is near us, as much as we can. If a territory near us can be made to thrive and it does not, it is our duty to

help it for our own sake and for the sake of the people of the country.

Central America, with a government such as England gives British Honduras, which a joint protectorate of the United States and Mexico would give, in a few years would give us a trade reaching $100,000,000 per year or more.

To sail down to Honduras with a few troops and take possession of it for joint control by the United States and Mexico, would be an easy job, but people would say that it was stealing to take from a nation its individual existence. If proper use is not made of territory near us, if proper government is not accorded, we have the right to step in and see that it is. We would not be pulling Honduras up by the roots and bringing it up to the United States. It would all be left just where it is, but good government would be established, and every property owner would be that much richer the day it was done.

Still some will say that it is not right to take the national existence away from a nation. This sounds well, but means nothing. We thought the South was abusing the negro and we took the negro away and made him free. Now the population of Central America is not free in our un-

derstanding of the word, and if we thought it best at vast expense to free the negro, why not free Central America, Venezuela and Colombia from misrule?

If we see a man abusing his horse, we take the horse away from him and send the man to prison. If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a good thing, why is not a Society or Combination of Nations for the Prevention of Cruelty to Nations, just as necessary? The one protects dumb animals, the other would protect human beings.

I see no reason why our Government should tolerate the hell that has existed for years in Hayti and in parts of Central and South America. And as we have now established a kind of protectorate over Liberia with the consent of European countries, why not over parts of Central and South America? Africa is far away from us while Central America is near. What foolishness it is for us to stand by and allow this present racket in Honduras!

If we are not willing to preserve order and insist on sane government, let some other nation that is willing to do so, step in, *as long as the trade door is open to the United States.*

We went back to Cuba the second time, and the fact that the next time we return will be the final one acts as a wholesome restraint on the Cubans. We are in a way back of Santa Domingo and its finances, and the little republic is a safe, peaceful place, while on the same island is turbulent Hayti. Why pick out Cuba and leave Hayti alone? Why Santa Domingo and not Hayti?

We are a humane people, unless we get the war microbe. If Buffalo has a fire that it cannot control, the fire department of some adjoining city is sent to help it. There is no difference between sending engines to fight fire and sending men to fight graft and bad government. A protectorate of the United States over Venezuela and Colombia would add increased values of millions and millions to the wealth of the world. Land owners in those countries, not now able to find markets for their land, would find markets at greatly increased prices. This would give them money to put in circulation and a great deal of it would find its way to the United States in purchases.

In less than two years all the inhabitants of those countries would call us blessed, and so

would the world, and we as a nation would be quite "chesty" as we contemplated the good we had done.

GOOD GOVERNMENT AND GOOD TRADE

SOMETIME the people of the United States will understand that Good Government means Civilization and Civilization means Good Trade. They will then insist on good government in the countries south of Mexico, for the reason that it will not only mean peace for this section, but large trade for the United States. They will demand it for two reasons: one to uplift humanity, and the other—a selfish reason—for the benefit to the United States that will follow.

What have we done toward prolonging life in Cuba and Panama, by the great fight made against yellow fever? We have made Havana a healthful city at all times of the year, and Panama, once feared by everybody in summer, is as healthful now in summer as it is in winter. Under the French management, the people died like flies in the fall, but when our nation arrived on the ground the filth holes were filled up, streets were paved, pure water took the place of the filthy cisterns that had been the sole supply of

drinking water during the dry season, and plans were promulgated for heading off the mosquitoes, which were the disseminators of yellow fever. Sewers were installed in place of sinks.

Now this was good for the people of Panama and for the Cubans, but was it not good for the people of the United States? Was it not a great risk for us to have such yellow fever camps so near our own borders? A number of times the yellow fever scourge was brought from Cuba to New Orleans and our other southern ports. So in helping Panama and Cuba to be clean and healthful, we also guarded our own people by removing the menace.

The Mexican people, seeing the great change wrought in these two countries by improved sanitary conditions, started in and dug sewers, paved the streets and gave pure water to Vera Cruz, and yellow fever promptly packed its trunk and left Vera Cruz.

So what was proven for all that section by the advent of the American and his business methods? It was proven that yellow fever and filth and dirt were partners, and that when the dirt and filth were removed the firm had to go out of business, and we proved to the people of these

sections that they did not have to bow their heads to this scourge. We benefited these places and also benefited our own country by removing a menace, and as yellow fever was conquered and Cuba and Panama were helped, so good government south of Mexico, under the wing of the United States and Mexico, would to the same extent benefit that section and the United States as well, just as our victory over yellow fever has benefited Cuba and Panama and at the same time benefited the United States.

NATIONS WITH COLIC

THE frequent revolutions in Central America and now and then in South America can be prevented by good government.

It is like a child crying with the colic, something is wrong inside in both cases.

A child wants a toy that it cannot reach, instinct says, "Cry and you will get it." Instinct is obeyed and the toy is handed down.

These revolutions are the people crying aloud for good, stable government. They do not know what else to do. The United States and Mexico could give Central America just what it wants, good government, but refrain. Why? The answer is, "Thanks to the obsolete Monroe Doctrine."

The strength of this combination would fill the world with confidence. It would unite with the great power that we represent the wisdom that the people of Mexico represent, as shown by the masterly way in which they have brought harmony out of chaos. They understand the Spanish American, for they represent the highest type of that race. The Pan American Railroad

would then no doubt be pushed as far south as Panama, with branches reaching to all parts of Central America, and the day is not far distant when sleepers will run from Chicago to the Panama Canal. In time the Canal will be bridged and the main line extended to the Argentine, Chili and all parts of South America.

Good government for Central America, between the southern boundary of Mexico and Costa Rica, must hasten that day.

The Pan American Road is now at the border of Guatemala and only a short line in Guatemala must be built to connect with the Guatemala Central. This road would then pass through Honduras to Tegucigalpa, from there through Nicaragua and continue south through the Republic of Costa Rica to the capital of that country. Nearly half of this line is finished, but in disconnected sections.

With the governments of these countries under the joint protectorate of the United States and Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua could give a subsidy of bonds and lands to aid such a road that would have a market value. The road would do much to develop this section

of Central America and its securities would find ready sale.

I refer my readers to the standing of Mexican bonds and shares in the markets of the world.

To handle the Central American situation successfully, coöperation between the United States and Mexico is logical, sane and imperative.

PRESIDENT DIAZ

THIS book would not be complete without a chapter on the great Ex-President of Mexico, Porfirio Diaz, one of the greatest men who ever lived.

To judge him, one must understand Mexico and its history, must see as I have seen the wonderful changes taking place every year.

When General Diaz assumed office as President, it was a few years after Maximilian's reign, when the state was just freed from the church after years of turmoil. All nations have to go through this struggle—Italy, France and Portugal have and now Spain is at work on the same task.

There were numerous scars left from this struggle; the country was overrun with bandits —men who had taken up this profession, not from choice, but because they had to in order to live. Business was ruined after all the years of turmoil, there was only one bank in Mexico and only 300 miles of railroad. There were thirty different dialects spoken and no attempt was made at educating the masses. To get up an

insurrection had always been as easy in the past as to pick up a fishing rod and go fishing. The precious metals mined amounted to only about $30,000,000 per year.

This was the condition then, when he undertook one of the greatest tasks any man on earth ever faced, and remember this was only thirty-four years ago.

National credit there was none. The great arid plains north of Zacatecas, for 500 miles or more, supported no one and separated central Mexico from the northern part, only long, dusty roads connecting the two sections. The great Sierra Madre mountains formed an almost impassable barrier between the west coast and the capital, and were full of bandits.

The first thing President Diaz did was to arouse the patriotism of these bandits, and presto! these men who had been the terror of all sections were transferred into the Rurales of Mexico, and from that day to this they have been one of the greatest police forces any country ever had. At once all parts of Mexico under their patrol became peaceful and all disturbance ended.

In place of armed guards once in six months taking the precious metals to market, mines at any time shipped their output in silver and gold dust or concentrates, guarded only by one or two peons. Day after day these trains would wind around the mountains, cross the valleys and plains and always arrive safely. Year after year this increased in volume and value and it is almost impossible to hear of a case where a train did not arrive in safety.

Education was taken up for the masses, foreign trade was established, the great plains at the north were crossed by railroads, banks were started, *commercial Mexico was born.* Foreign capital prospected in a small way and then came in bunches. National credit started on a rock foundation—*honesty.*

Then came the slump in silver. The bankers of the world licked their chops as they saw a readjustment of the debt with its attending juicy commission. But no, Diaz refused to default or repudiate. He said, "We owe it, and we will pay it, just as the bond is written, no matter where silver goes." Retrenchment was made, leading officials refused to accept salaries while Mexico suffered. And behold! a wonder burst

on the financial world, a nation with every reason for compromising its debts refused to do so. This was the birth of a new era for Mexico and the world.

The bankers lost, but the world gained. Then President Diaz began to be understood. Here was not a freebooter, here was a patriot, a *man.* National credit after the explosion of this bomb of honesty on a startled world, jumped by leaps and bounds. Honest Mexico took the place in the world of festering Mexico.

Great railroad development took place, mines were opened and now the precious metals output is $110,000,000 per year and there are 16,000 miles of railroad.

In 1896 the railroad laws were revised and when Mexico undertakes anything, it is done well. The new railroad law is the best on earth; the people are guarded but so is capital. Roads are given fixed rates and capital has assurance of being allowed fair returns. This law will do much for the progress of Mexico. It is impossible to predict what the development in the United States would be with such a law.

A few years ago, as soon as Mexico was on a sure foundation, it began internal improvements,

splendid streets, asphalt pavements, good sewage systems, fine buildings, beautiful parks, city markets were built in all cities, models of neatness. Splendid hospitals were installed in each city. Good schools were opened and in thirty-four years Mexico came from the low ranks of nations to the top.

Great men were found for the Cabinet, and for Governors of nearly all of the States, capable men understanding the task before them.

The peon is being lifted up year by year, and, in a few generations, will be as resourceful and enterprising as he was in the days before Cortez and his followers crushed the manhood out of him by years of oppression.

It had always been my hope that the great period of peace and prosperity brought to Mexico by President Diaz would remain, and whatever change was made in future years would be made along peaceful lines; and I greatly regret the late disturbance in Mexico, and that the great man of this splendid sister Republic could not have retired to his well earned rest on peaceful seas. But destiny intended otherwise. It is my hope that Madero, or whoever may follow him, can correct wrongs, if they exist.

along peaceful lines and not by any further resort to force. We had in our own land years of strife, and it is my sincere prayer that the clouds now over Mexico may lift, and, if Madero is to follow, that he may be endowed with wisdom and judgment, and that Mexico may still keep up its grand march in the paths of peace and prosperity.

And I feel assured that future years will look back on Porfirio Diaz and assign to him the proper place he deserves in the history of Mexico and the world.

SALVADOR

SALVADOR, Central America, is a good example of what years of peace will accomplish. This little country has only 7,200 square miles of territory, yet its population is over 1,000,000 people, while next to it is Honduras with 46,000 square miles, or over six and a half times the size of Salvador, and only 500,000 population. If Honduras had the population proportionally that Salvador has, there would be nearly 7,000,000 people, and it would have if it had a strong government, such as a joint protectorate by the United States and Mexico would give.

In this world there are millions of people who would like to go to a country like Honduras if it had a stable government, and it would mean a great deal to our prosperity if 7,000,000 people lived in Honduras instead of 500,000.

With a joint protectorate of the United States and Mexico over Honduras, there is no doubt but that in one year land values would increase $50,000,000. In that country, people who are now land poor would be rich, and on the other

side what would be the loss? Perhaps fifty officials out of work; a loss in salaries of say $1,500 each per year, or $75,000. That might be a loss to some of the government officials, but if they were proper people, they would no doubt be allowed to remain in office, and if so, their compensation would be twice what it is now.

Railroad lines would be built, banks would be started, steamship lines would be crowded, taking settlers there. The great gold belt would take new life and old mines would be re-opened. And if the land laws were to be modelled after the laws of Salvador, preventing large holdings, it would be a great benefit.

Our trade with little Salvador, with only 7,200 square miles, is nearly $2,500,000 per year, while with Honduras it is only about a million dollars more, although Honduras is six and a half times as large.

The examples mentioned in the preceding chapters and this one prove that a good government or only a fair government in Central America leads to prosperity, not only for the country having it, but for our own land.

Costa Rica with only 341,000 population has a trade with us of about $5,000,000 per year, while

Guatemala, with a population nearly five times as great, has a trade with us of about the same amount.

Civilization develops trade, increases values, lengthens life, blesses all.

There is ample room in Central America for 15,000,000 people, and if Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua were only to have a population per square mile anywhere near equal to that of Salvador, the population would be about 15,000,000.

Suppose a bank in some small city in England has a capital of £100,000, and the control is bought up by one of the large London banks, as has been the case in a number of instances. The same directors remain as the local advisors, the same manager remains. Who has been hurt? Everything is the same; same building, same depositors, same man at the head. But now great strength is back of the institution, which was not before. All has been gain, there has been no loss to any one.

Make the governments of Central America, Venezuela and Colombia strong and the world will take a great step forward and all will be blessed.

ARGENTINA, CHILI AND BRAZIL

THE three best nations of South America are Argentina, Chili and Brazil. They have very fair governments and each year witnesses an improvement. The government of Brazil does not yet rank with those of Argentina and Chili.

Nothing has had a greater influence in freeing and developing these nations than the commercial genius of England. *Contact with the English mind always lifts up and improves every section of the world which receives it.*

The Englishman has intermarried with the residents of these countries and it is his money and influence that has made them as great as they are. And this great amount of foreign money forces respect for the ideas and desires of the Englishman, *the greatest commercial force the world has ever known.*

England has not a political protectorate over any of these countries, hers is a commercial and financial one. But had Brazil been for thirty years one of England's colonies, it would be one of the greatest countries on earth. The mind of man cannot grasp its natural resources and

riches, nor what it would be today had it been part of the British Empire for thirty years. Brazil has done very well, but England understands how to develop and govern colonies as no other nation does. The wonders produced in Australia would never have been produced by any nation except England.

English money is already found in all parts of Latin America and would be to the same extent as in Argentina, Chili and Brazil, if good governments existed and the Englishman felt that it was as safe a field.

> *Take therefore, the talent from him and give it unto him which hath ten talents.*
>
> *For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance: but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath.*
>
> MATTHEW XXV. 28, 29.

In every civilized land freedom is only granted to the inhabitants of the country so long as they do not abuse it, and if they do abuse it, the offenders have their freedom taken from them. Laws of property are respected and the offender

against the laws of life is restrained. Were this not so, chaos would reign and there would in time be no nation. *It is understood that harmony is the foundation stone of order and civilization.*

That which would not be allowed in Berlin, London or New York—that which is a crime against the laws there—is a crime in Central America or South Africa. If nations disturb the peace, it is worse than if individuals do so. An individual may break the laws of good government, but he can be restrained and the nation's progress is not stopped, but if a nation remains turbulent, its progress is not only retarded, but it goes backward instead of forward.

Progress is the law of the infinite. Talents must be used, must be put out at interest, or the right to them is forfeited.

The first consideration is the welfare of their nation, for the sake of the people who inhabit it and for those who might settle there if good government existed.

This does not mean that a strong nation actuated by greed or land hunger shall by force seize a weaker nation, any more than a strong man should steal from a weaker one, but it does mean

that any strong nations have the right to establish and preserve peace in the world. There is a wide gulf between "grab" and the higher aim of uplifting man.

Again all the world would have been the gainer had Brazil and Argentina agreed on a joint protectorate over Uruguay and Paraguay or had made a division of the territory comprised in those two countries, after the awful wars forced on them by the fiend Lopez in the '60's, which lasted until 1870.

Their histories from then on would have been much more peaceful than they have been; their debts could have been paid, as greater prosperity would have meant larger incomes.

Argentina during the last thirty years has had its local troubles, but it has worked out a high standing for itself as a nation, and is now, no doubt, on a strong basis. This would have carried Uruguay and Paraguay along in the march of progress and would have been of incalculable gain to South America.

I quote here the interesting statement of the Hon. Y. Takekoshi, member of the Japanese House of Representatives. If you substitute for the words "barbarous people," "incompetent

people," you have the exact stand that I take in this chapter. Mr. Takekoshi says:

> It is the universal rule that civilized nations have the right and are bound to lead barbarous peoples to civilization and enlightenment. Europeans are able to step into any uncivilized region of the earth by virtue of their training and call such barbarians "the white man's burden."

LOOK UP

THE trouble with our world is that we look down more than we look up. We look to the earth and earthy things for our happiness in place of educating the higher instincts of man. This always leads to fear thoughts.

When a nation or a man gets anything worth having, the first thought that comes is fear that it will be lost. Then comes the thought of guarding it; nations build Dreadnoughts and rich men have one or two detectives to follow them. The joy is in the chase for riches, the fear comes when they are secured, and often the fear of loss is greater than the pleasure of possession.

This is because we look to earth too much. There can be no loss unless it be that the manhood and sunshine are taken out of our lives; if they remain, we have suffered no loss.

England, Holland and now the United States have done much to civilize the world and to give to distant lands good stable governments. Never mind if there is a strain of selfishness in all this (the commercial spirit); the results are good, and just compensation, good trade, is the reward. It

is proper to expect a reward for these blessings.

Now remove the hate and fear thoughts and we have ideal conditions for great world progress and development, and if the wide path of civilization is followed, what will be the reward for such progress as awaits a nation willing to undertake the task of lifting up humanity?

Now, none of this virtue comes from the gun's mouth. It is brain power, heart power, that gives a distant nation as good government as the home country has,—and often better.

No gun is needed to bring sanitary conditions to cities; no war-ship is needed in the front yard of a nation, to tell it to build schoolhouses in the center of Java. No arsenal belches forth the assurance that a rubber plantation in Borneo is a good commercial enterprise.

No keg of gunpowder ever inspired the building of telegraph and telephone lines or installed mail service to all parts of a protectorate. It was the brain and will that brought these blessings. Destruction never built up anything.

When people do their duty, they need never worry about their being rewarded; the reward is following right behind and will arrive on time. The shackles of war will be broken one by one.

Men are poking their heads above the clouds of fear, hate and malice and catching glimpses of true manhood, true brotherhood and the destiny of nations, and are beckoning to the laggards in the march of civilization. Men like Edwin Ginn of Boston are striking types; Baroness Von Suttner is one, Andrew Carnegie is another. The Czar of Russia had a great vision once of the wonderful results of peace, but he suffered an eclipse.

There are no boundaries to Justice; Love has no empire but the mind of man. Charity is not only giving bread and clothes to the needy and building hospitals for the sick, but all up lifting ideas are charity. Good government for weak nations is charity, and the best of all.

We have built an imaginary fence around Central and South America and have put a sign on it: "Foreign nations keep out," and have signed it, "Doctor Monroe." Then we have let the Devil have full swing. It has done the nations no good and we have suffered for nearly a hundred years by the foolish practice.

We frown on bull-fights and cock-fights and then build a ring for bad nations to fight in and say to the world: "Hands off." That is looking down, not up.

Are we a nation of men with hearts and minds or are we only snarling dogs? A dog will allow you to pet him until he gets a bone and then he snarls and shows his Dreadnoughts,

And so it is with our nation. Looking upward we see the great good a canal across Panama will do the United States and the world. This is the dog without the bone. Then as this wonderful work nears completion, we want to affix to our great and noble work a double row of teeth—forts—so that we can snarl and if necessary bite. What foolishness! The nations of the world must be so grateful for this work that they would consent to make this neutral ground and agree that no battles should ever be fought on land or sea, within fifty miles of either port.

The Suez Canal has existed for years without forts and is in good health. A Secretary of Peace in the cabinet of the United States would work out a peaceful agreement on these lines, but we cannot expect a Secretary of War to do this. His title would not fit the task; his vision and his desk are filled with plans of forts and fortifications.

There is no picture or drawing of peace. It is just a principle. You apprehend it; you cannot

print it in colors or nail it to the ground. You cannot hide behind it, but you can live in it.

We will not undertake to put a protectorate over Venezuela or Colombia, yet this could be done without bloodshed, and would bless both of these nations and would treble land values. Investors from all parts of the world would come and build and develop. We hesitate to give good government to Central America, but undertake it with success in the Philippines. We force the head hunters of these islands to drop their delightful occupation and attend school, and we bring peaceful business conditions to all parts of the Philippines, but at the same time allow revolutions in Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

If we resent a foreign government in Central or South America, why not ourselves with Mexico give good government to those nations, since we will not allow others to do so?

There is enough talent in the world to give good government to every section of the earth, where it does not now exist.

The Japanese and Chinese come to our country to learn at our colleges. If men of these countries can come here to get education, why cannot the leading nations of the world force

education on the countries that are not well governed? Think of the hell that has existed in Turkey for centuries; of the thousands murdered, tortured and imprisoned; of the young women forced into a slavery worse than death, and think of Christian, civilized peoples loaning such nations money. The world has tools nearly as potent as Dreadnoughts to force them to respect human laws.

We ought to look up, not down; we ought to look more at the right and not think only of the coin that goes in the nation's pocket.

Mercy, Justice and Truth would bring any nation greater profits than Force, Injustice and Wrong.

I hope to live to see the day when it will be within the powers of the Hague Tribunal to give strong governments jurisdiction over weak ones.

The Dutch people have taken Sumatra, Java, Borneo, New Guinea and other sections of the world; have elevated the people so that they coöperate with the officials from Holland in giving stable governments to their islands. With their money the Dutch have done wonders for these lands; Mercy and Wisdom have followed their flag, and I thank the sturdy Hollander for what he has done in those islands.

Armies and navies must be maintained for police duty for years and one-tenth of the armed force of the world is more than ample for this, but there is no need to have them for conquest or to satisfy revenge.

There is no doubt but that the natural desires of man are for harmony and peace. Discord and war are unnatural. The desire for war is a national indigestion and can be cured by large doses of right thinking and wisdom.

If men can be enlisted for armies and navies, nations can be enlisted for peace, and Dreadnoughts be given to the cities as relics of the past, just as the bones of antedeluvian monsters now grace our museums. To see Dreadnoughts as implements of the past, philanthropists would no doubt buy them from the bargain counter of the nations and present them to different cities.

The millions spent for guns to kill the enemy with shot and shell fail in this aim, but the recoil —cost—crushes the nations that are back of them.

The onrush of the nations in the Dreadnought race has for its goal the grave of despair and national bankruptcy.

In England the swollen budgets and increased

taxation have already swamped numerous industries. And this destruction is wrought by the cost of war implements, even before they are brought into action.

The day will come when monuments will be erected to the Age of Peace; monuments having for their bases the guns of the world, with their muzzles pointed to earth. The swords shall be plowshares, and the lead and iron fashioned into implements for the commercial conquest of the earth. All men will be brothers; Charity and Love will fill all the world, and men will look up.

The following chapters from Mr. Stilwell's book, "CONFIDENCE, OR NATIONAL SUICIDE?" are reproduced here, as they have a bearing on the preceding chapters of this book.

OUR COUNTRY

WE live in a wonderful land, blessed as is no other, a land of wide extent and various climates. The Scandinavian or Teuton may find the Northwest suited to him; the Italian, the South. The soil varies so that nearly everything which can be grown is to be found in some part of the country. It yields all metals, and ranks second in the world in the production of gold, and first as to iron and steel. Our crops annually are valued at some eight billions of dollars.

The United States increases nearly one hundred and thirty thousand per month in population. If you should read in the paper that all the inhabitants of Holland and Belgium were to immigrate into the States in five years, it would make a great impression on your mind, yet our increase in population would in five years equal the population of those countries.

Our growth in numbers, in the last ten years, is equal to one-third the population of Great Britain. We are a mixed race, containing the best blood of all nations; that is, the young and vigorous come here.

We are not like some nations, finished; we are in the making. Our inhabitants breathe an atmosphere of business activity. They are surrounded by new buildings, engaged in new enterprises, and trying to become accustomed to new inventions.

No one will talk to an idle man, so if you want to retire from business, you find you must go to Europe in order to talk to someone. Opportunities exist on every hand; we grow great trees; erect high buildings; build great railroads; have big panics and big booms; we make great mistakes quickly, and sometimes rectify them just as quickly. We are so engrossed in the fight for gold that we do not always give as much thought as we should to a matter before we act; we are impulsive, but in the long run, will be found on the right side.

There is endless chance for the investment of capital; for years, foreign money has poured in on us, yet we need more. Progress creates progress. There are good reasons why we need capital, a few of which I will mention. To keep this country on top, we must pay more attention to building up confidence, and less to "YAP." The word is perhaps vulgar, but I cannot find any other that better expresses my meaning.

"Yap" is talk, without truth back of it; "Yap," is shouting baleful ideas which you do not believe; it is the talk of politicians who are attempting to impress upon their hearers the idea that their lives are the essence of the ten commandments, when they know that they have broken nine and hopelessly cracked the tenth. "Yap" is the great asset of the bear raider, who is doing all in his power to destroy confidence in America and American investments, and has in view the lining of his own pockets with ill gotten gains. He is willing to say or do anything, in order to destroy any sacred structure in his way, if it will only add to his gains. Of late, "Yap" has had full swing, and while it has tried to sway our nation into wrong paths, it cannot mislead it forever. It will soon be recognized for what it is and then will have no more power than "the voiceless lisping of a gas leak."

The United States can furnish most attractive investments for foreign capital, if we do not scare it by destroying confidence in the nation. Foreign capital will buy our stocks and bonds in large blocks, and why not? All Europe sees the American; he fills the hotels; he furnishes sixty per cent. of all the first-class traffic on the rail-

road and steamship lines during the travel season; he buys with a liberal hand. Europe blesses him each season, when the travel tide is turned that way. The European sees the Americans in the light of a liberal and generous people; he knows the prosperity that American money brings to his shops, hotels, etc., and he will, in turn, invest his money with us, if we will build up national confidence. We need his money, and it will be a great error, if we see this capital diverted elsewhere, as is now the case.

Here are a few reasons why trade balances will be against us; first, owing to large home increase in population, in the next decade, the last cargo of wheat will have left our shores; we will need it all at home, and will be forced to import wheat from Canada and the Argentine. Second, the widening stream of Americans going abroad each year will continue to increase, year by year. It is now difficult to book steamship passage, during the travel season, in spite of the constantly increasing number of ships. This foreign travel sends abroad over three hundred million dollars each year. Our rich young women who marry foreign titles, carry abroad yearly, a sum that runs far into the millions. We will

export less and less cotton, for two reasons,—greater demand at home because of increased population, and increase in the production of cotton along the Nile and in Central Africa and India. All efforts possible in those countries are being made by English cotton manufacturers, in order to free the English market from the wildly fluctuating American cotton market.

Another adverse force to which little thought is given, is that millions of dollars are exported to the old-world homes of immigrants. Much money is taken abroad each year by Italians, who never expect to return. Any railroad contractor will tell you that the money paid to his Italian laborers (less that which is used for living expenses) is withdrawn from circulation; all the Italian saves, goes into his belt, and remains there until he returns to Italy.

An Italian stated to one of our shareholders, on one of the islands south of Italy:—"With four good chestnut trees furnishing my flour, and with four goats, I can live well, and support my family; so why longer remain in the United States, after earning money with which I can buy the trees and the goats?" This belief annually removes millions of dollars from our country.

Such drains must be offset in either one of two ways; by increased sale of manufactured goods, or by sale of our securities.

We are not doing our duty toward capturing the trade of South America. We plaster it over with the Monroe Doctrine in words, but the English and German nations capture it with their trade. We hold the Monroe Doctrine in our dreams, while the foreigners get the business.

There is left to us the sale of our bonds and shares in the markets of the foreign world, as our interest rates are more attractive to the foreigner than to our own investors, money here being in such active demand.

THE ENGLISHMAN

"Others may use the Ocean as their road;
Only the English make it their abode,—
Whose ready sails with every wind can fly
And covenant make with the inconstant sky."

THE Englishman is the most successful colonizer and settler that the world has ever known. He governs one-fifth of it and rules over one-fourth of the population.

He thinks in continents.

English universities and her Church have impressed their mark on the world.

Wherever the English flag flies, investments are safe. Of chief importance, his Government is clean.

Everywhere he is the pioneer and his flag flies in every port of the world.

He lands in New Zealand, teaches the natives to plant and grind grain, and soon New Zealand is part of the Empire. He founds a convict colony at Botany Bay, adding a new continent to the realm. He founds the East India Company, wrests the trade of that Empire from the

Dutch and Portuguese, bringing home the wealth of India.

He develops, explores and colonizes Canada and the Northwest by founding the Hudson Bay Company, and the steel ribbon of his railway extends from Halifax to Vancouver.

He explores the wilds of Russia; penetrates Thibet, reaching the forbidden city of Lhassa; penetrates to within a hundred miles of the South Pole.

The Englishman marches into unexplored regions, makes terms with the native chief, and the flag of England flies over one more protectorate; the light of civilization arises from the earth that had reeked with the blood of victims captured in war; in after years, the son and grandson of this bloody chief study in English schools, to carry the seed of education to germinate in their old homes, there implanting the love of the English flag, and the progress for which it stands.

He fishes for pearls in India; grinds into paper pulp the spruce of Newfoundland; makes soap in Holland; erects packing houses in Uruguay and Paraguay; bottles waters in Germany and brews beer in Brazil.

The Englishman herds sheep in Australia and New Zealand; penetrates the forests of Brazil for rubber and plants it in Ceylon; plants cotton on the highlands of Central Africa; sails the Nile and reclaims its lost tracts of desert, to yield a thousand fold; grows tea in Ceylon and India, spans its torrents, and explores its fastnesses with rails of commerce.

He institutes banks in all new countries with branches in London, and his Bank of England fixes the discount rate for all the world.

The Englishman drills for oil in India, Russia, Persia, the States and Mexico; builds refineries and establishes steamship lines for carrying oil to all continents.

He digs for coal in China; mines nitrates in Peru; prospects for ore in Russia; delves in the mines of the Rand; redeems West Africa, and opens its treasure house of gold.

He builds great sewerage systems and docks in Mexico, wharves in Uruguay, and equips the cities of Argentine with trams and electric lights.

The Englishman harnesses the water-falls of Brazil and Mexico and furnishes electric light and power to their cities, He operates trams in

Calcutta, constructs railroads in Turkey, and controls the Suez Canal.

He spans Tehuantepec, linking the Atlantic with the Pacific: owns the railroads of Peru; climbs the Andes and connects the Argentine with Chili; and realizing Cecil Rhodes' dream, runs a railway from Cape to Cairo.

Such is the Englishman; his word is his bond; he is square in his dealings. All he wants is his share. He is a sportsman, loving horses, cricket and football. Worcestershire sauce, evening dress, and Bass' ale follow the English flag.

He does not care for great wealth and knows when to retire, not to die in harness. He is the best friend in the world and, once you win his confidence, it is your fault if you do not keep it to the end.

He trades in every clime; he has been God's right hand agent in hastening the hands of progress.

Macaulay says:—"The history of England is the history of progress."

The numerous tongues disseminated after the fall of the Tower of Babel are being more and more unified, as English is becoming the language of the commercial world.

The Englishman has millions of money in our enterprises and is willing to invest more.

We speak his tongue; we inherit his daring.

England is for millions of us the home of our ancestors; we glory in this, but we need never imagine that New York may wrest from London its great power as the financial center of the world, unless New York adopts some of London's strict integrity in business.

Then and not till then, may New York achieve this world distinction.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS AS CONFIDENCE BUILDERS

MEXICAN officials have been most successful in building up national confidence. What great difficulties have been overcome there in the last thirty years! Thirty years ago there was scarcely any foreign money invested in Mexican securities, and now we find one billion five hundred million dollars foreign capital there placed and nowhere is foreign money more secure.

What a number of cases can be cited to illustrate this! I will mention two which have come under my personal observation. Eight years ago a branch railroad in Mexico was offered to me on favorable terms. A syndicate was ready to take it, if I could connect it with the Orient railway. To do that, I had to traverse part of the territory of the Mexican Central Railroad. I went to President Diaz, to ask him for the concession, little thinking of anything except the fact that this would be a very favorable railroad connection for us to make. I did the best in my power to lay the case before him, in the light in

which I saw it. He listened to me and then pointing on a map said thoughtfully, "Senor Stilwell, you do not wish this! To make your connection, you have to enter the Mexican Central territory, through a section where there is not very much business. You would hurt the Mexican Central Road, and would, perhaps, help your own road for the time being; but you cannot hurt any Mexican investment without injuring your own road in the long run. No, there is plenty of chance for investment of capital in Mexico, in sections that need development and where invested capital will not be hurt. Use your energy in those sections, but do not ask me for concessions that would in any way injure invested capital or make its burden greater."

This was a rebuke and the matter was dropped, yet very often in the past few years I have recalled the incident and wondered what our future would be if the people in power in the United States would so guard as a sacred trust, the interests of invested capital.

One more illustration! A trust company in the States had a large portion of its money locked up in bonds of a railroad in Central Mexico. During one of the biennial panics to which the

United States is subject, this company failed with five million dollars of these bonds as one of its assets; the Mexican Government at once guaranteed the bonds and the trust company was able to liquidate. Effort was not made to crush the investors and save a million for Mexico, but everything possible was done to prevent anyone losing on a Mexican investment. How different it would be in New York!

The Mexican Government bought control of the majority of the stock of the Mexican National Railway and with the support of the Government it was easy for the road to raise money. In addition to the backing of the Government, the road was fortunate, in having Mr. E. N. Brown, a railroad man of great and recognized ability as its president. The policy pursued by the management soon put the road in excellent shape, both physically and financially. Then the Govment turned its attention to the Mexican Central, which had been at the end of its string for money, and purchased the controlling interest. It is my conviction that the Government took hold of the Central, not alone for the future of the road, but because President Diaz and Secretary Limantour, one of the greatest living financiers, believed

that Government intervention was the only thing that would avert a receivership. They were unwilling that such a disaster should overtake a prominent Mexican road and weaken the confidence of the investors of the world in Mexican investments.

Another reason for the assurance placed in Mexican investments by foreign investors, is the fact that the Government has bought control of a majority of the stock of sixty per cent. of the railroads of Mexico. This always will prevent injury to railway investors and is a wonderful tribute to the men at the head of the Mexican Government, that in so short a time, full confidence there has been established.

I have had the pleasure of personally introducing over fourteen hundred American and English business men to President Diaz, Vice-President Corral and Secretary Creel, and have noted with gratification the favorable impression these officials made on my friends.

I rejoice that it has fallen to my lot to aid in cementing a friendship between the United States and Mexico and to help develop, in a small way, the resources of that wonderful country, which has no politician hoping to achieve power by the

destruction of investments and confidence. In Mexico bear raids and short selling are unknown. The Mexican President is a wise business man. I believe that few men ever walked the earth, who possessed the business sense, high honor and remarkable judgment and foresight of President Diaz.

If people of the United States would elect as President a great business man, such as the late Marshall Field, or Andrew Carnegie, I think it would be found that such a business mind would be a valuable asset to the nation. Why do we not elect a business man to the Presidency?

Confidence or National Suicide?

By

ARTHUR E. STILWELL

President Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company

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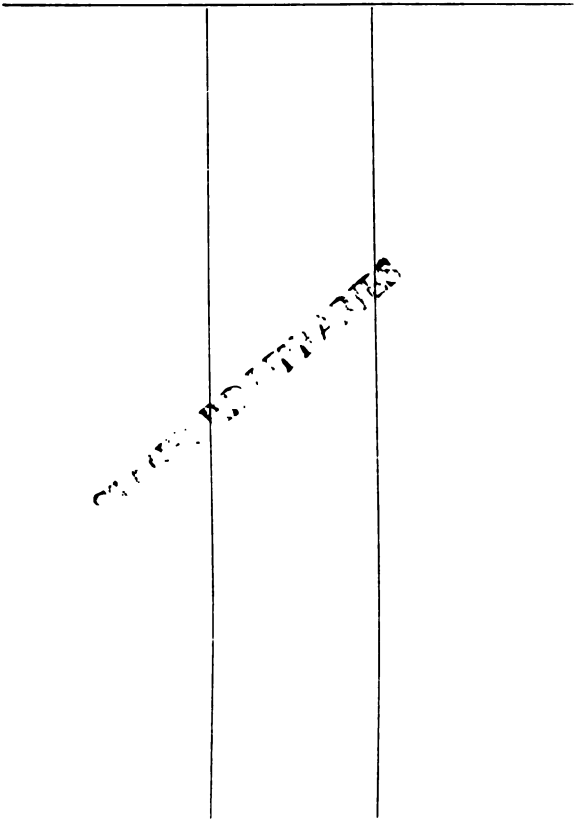
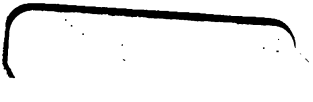
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